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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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27045	7590	02/01/2008		
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR 1-C-11 PLANO, TX 75024			EXAMINER KIM, HEE SOO	
			ART UNIT 2157	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/520,795

Applicant(s)

CASTRO ET AL.

Examiner

Hee Soo Kim

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 27-32, 35, 36 and 38-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 21-26, 33, 34 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 27-32, 35, 36 and 38-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 11/07/07.

Applicant cancelled claims 21~26, 33, 34 and 37;

Applicant added new claims 41~46;

Claims 41~46 are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument on (Pg. 13, 2nd par.), applicant has indicated in the specification, a Managed Entity is a Network element in the management system. Wilson taught a managed system in the form of a network element which includes a mediating functionality and number of network element functions. Number of managed objects in the managed system is mapped between different kinds of resources (Pg. 4, Par. [0059], Pg. 9, par. [0060], [0065]). The managing system as illustrated in Fig. 2B does not know the operations required to operate in each of the managed system and hence, uses a mediating managed system to carry out such process. It is obvious when the managing system sends an operation request to a managed system, the request based on a data model in the managing system is suggested to be present. The mediating managed system will search for the managed device that understands the object request and map it with its own data model (Pg. 6, Par. [0070]). Therefore, Wilson meets the limitation of "a Managed entity including a mapping module whereby a generic Data Model is mapped into an internal data model."

In response to applicant's argument on (Pg. 13, 3rd par.), Lee taught a Service subscription management system which included an information model formed by objects that represents subscription data (Pg. 122, Section B, Table 2.2). Examiner respectfully points out the claims reciting the limitations of "wherein the SuM-GI Data Model comprises any Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes..." indicates intended use. Any language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation. Along as Lee taught information objects are used to form a subscription model would therefore, meet the limitation of the claims. Furthermore, Seymour and Wilson both taught objects are used in their respective management system to carry out subscription operations (Seymour: Col. 5, Lines 19~22, Wilson: Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]). Therefore, Lee meets the limitation of a data model where a number of specific object classes are defined.

Thus, in view of such, the rejection is sustained as follows:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 31, 32, 36, 38~40, 45, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wilson (U.S 2002/0029298).

Regarding Claim 31,

Wilson taught a method for provisioning services to subscribers of a communication network, the method applying between a Management Entity that has a Provisioning Node side intended for provisioning a service, and a number of Managed Entities each Managed Entity having a Provisioned Node side intended for receiving provisioning orders from the Management Entity, the method comprising the steps of:

assigning a specific protocol technology for communication between a SuM-GI Manager at a Provisioning Node side and each SuM-GI Agent at respective Provisioned Node sides (Pg. 5, Par. [0061], association (link) is made between manager and agent);

sending provisioning orders from a SuM-GI Manager toward at least one SuM-GI Agent with a number of SuM-GI Operations intended for operating on Object Classes included in a SuM-GI Data Model (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]);

receiving the provisioning orders at a SuM-GI Agent in the Provisioned Node side of at least one Managed entity with a number of SuM-GI Operations operating on Object Classes included in the SuM-GI Data Model (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]); and

mapping in this Provisioned Node side the provisioning order received from the SuM-GI Manager with the SuM-GI Operations operating on Object Classes of the SuM-GI Data Model into a number of internal operations operating on an internal data model supported by the Managed Entity (Pg. 5, Par. [0060]);

wherein the SuM-GI Data Model comprises any Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes:

SubscriptionIRP object class (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]), intended for indicating to a SuM-GI Manager the SuM-GI version supported by each particular SuM-GI Agent in a Managed Entity, and thus arranged for comprising a list of the SuM-GI versions supported by known SuM-GI Agents;

SubscriptionFunction object class (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]), intended for sub-classing Subscription, Subscriber, User, and UserServicePreferences related object classes and arranged for providing attributes that are common to underlying Managed Object Classes; and

ServiceProviderFunction object class (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]), intended for sub-classing ProvidedService related object classes and arranged for providing attributes that are common to underlying Managed Object Classes.

Regarding Claim 32,

Wilson teaches upon receipt of a provisioning order from a Subscription Management Generic Interface Manager in a SuM-GI Agent at a Sub-Network Manager, the method further comprising the steps of:

transferring the provisioning order received from a first SuM-GI Manager at a Provisioning Node side of a Management Entity or higher hierarchical Managed Entity toward a second SuM-GI Manager at a Provisioning Node side of the current node (Pg. 5, Par. [0068], [0069]);

assigning a specific protocol technology for communication between the second SuM-GI Manager at the Provisioning Node side of the current node and each SuM-GI Agent at respective Provisioned Node sides of lower hierarchical Managed Entities (Pg. 5, Par. [0068], [0069]); and

sending provisioning orders from the second SuM-GI Manager toward at least one SuM-GI Agent at a Provisioned Node side of a lower hierarchical Managed Entity with a number of SuM-GI Operations intended for operating on Object Classes included in a SuM-GI Data Model (Pg. 5, Par. [0068], [0069]).

Regarding Claim 36,

Wilson taught the Subscription Management Generic Interface includes a SuM-GI Operation set intended to act on a SuM-GI Data Model and comprising any Operations, or combinations thereof, selected from groups of operations that include:

creating, modifying, removing and getting Subscriber (Wilson: Pg.5, Par [0061]);

creating, modifying, removing and getting User (Pg.5, Par [0061]);

creating, modifying, removing and getting Provided Service (Pg.5, Par [0061]);

creating, modifying, removing and getting Subscription (Pg.5, Par [0061]);

adding, removing and getting User to or from a given Subscription (Pg.5, Par [0061]); and

setting and getting User Service Preferences for a user under a given Subscription (Pg.5, Par [0061]);

Regarding Claim 38,

Wilson taught the Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) is arranged for holding specific attributes or characteristics of those objects included in the

SuM-GI Object Model in a generic information placeholder associated to each particular object (Pg.5, Par [0062], [0069]).

Regarding Claim 39,

Wilson taught the Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) is arranged for allowing each individual SuM-GI Agent to determine whether or not each particular attribute in a list of attributes is applicable in the node where the SuM-GI Agent resides, the applicability depending on a specific internal data model in said node (Pg.5, Par [0062]).

Regarding Claim 40,

Wilson taught a Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) comprising:

a SuM-GI Data Model and SuM-GI Operations (Pg.5, Par [0061]), intended for provisioning services to subscribers of a communication network wherein said Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) operates in accordance with an Integration Reference Point (IRP) specification within an IRP Generic Network Resource Model.

the SuM-GI Data Model by further comprising any Managed Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes:

SubscriptionIRP object class (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061], examiner points out these limitations recite intended use. The objects defined in Wilson's system to carry out actions based on these objects sufficiently meets the claim), intended for indicating to a SuM-GI Manager the SuM-GI version supported by each particular SuM-GI Agent in a

Managed Entity, and thus arranged for comprising a list of the SuM-GI versions supported by known SuM-GI Agents;

SubscriptionFunction object class (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]), intended for sub-classing Subscription, Subscriber, User, and UserServicePreferences related object classes and arranged for providing attributes that are common to underlying Managed Object Classes; and

ServiceProviderFunction object class (Pg. 5, Par. [0060], [0061]), intended for sub-classing ProvidedService related object classes and arranged for providing attributes that are common to underlying Managed Object Classes.

Regarding Claim 45,

Wilson taught at least one Managed Entity is a Network Element in which a given service is provisioned, and wherein a number of Managed Entities may optionally form a hierarchical Sub-Network Manager structure interposed between a centralized Management Entity acting as a Network Manager, and a number of Network Elements, each Sub-Network Manager comprising:

a SuM-GI Manager, a SuM-GI Agent and a number of Protocol Adapters (Pg.5, Par [0062] ~ [0069]), thus presenting a Provisioned Node side towards a Provisioning Node side at a Network Manager or at another Sub-Network Manager, and a Provisioning Node Side towards a Provisioned Node side at a Network Element or at another Sub-Network Manager.

Regarding Claim 46,

Wilson taught both SubscriptionFunction and ServiceProviderFunction object classes inherit from a Managed Object Class "ManagedElement" representing

telecommunication equipment or network element related functions (Pg. 5, Par. [0065], [0066]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 27, 29, 41, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seymour (U.S Patent# 5,579,384) in view of Wilson (U.S 2002/0029298).

Regarding Claim 27,

Seymour taught a Management Entity having a Provisioning Node side intended for provisioning a service towards a Network Element by sending provisioning orders, the Management Entity supporting a Subscription Management Generic Interface that includes a SuM-GI Data Model, the Management Entity comprising:

at least one Protocol Adapter for communicating with a specific protocol technology used at the Network element (Col. 4, Lines 16~34, Fig.2);

Seymour did not explicitly teach a SuM-GI Manager for sending provisioning orders to manage subscriptions to services in the Network Element with a number of SuM-GI Operations operating on Objects Classes included in the SuM-GI Data Model, and independently from an internal data model used by the Network Element, wherein the SuM-GI Data Model comprises any Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes: SubscriptionIRP object class, intended for indicating to a SuM-GI Manager the SuM-GI version supported by each particular SuM-GI Agent in a Managed Entity, and thus arranged for comprising a list of the SuM-GI versions supported by known SuM-GI Agents; SubscriptionFunction object class, intended for sub-classing Subscription, Subscriber, User, and UserServicePreferences related object classes and arranged for providing attributes that are common to underlying Managed Object Classes; and ServiceProviderFunction object class,

intended for sub-classing ProvidedService related object classes and arranged for providing attributes that are common to underlying Managed Object Classes.

However, Wilson taught a management system comprising a manager that manipulates the managed objects via an agent in the managed system. The managed system includes mapping between the managed objects and resources (Page 5, Par. [0060], [0061]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine, in Seymour's system, Wilson's system to provide a SuM-GI Manager for sending provisioning orders to manage subscriptions to services in the Network Element with a number of SuM-GI Operations operating on Objects Classes included in the SuM-GI Data Model, and independently from an internal data model used by the Network Element, wherein the SuM-GI Data Model comprises any Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes. The combination would allow the managing system to not be aware of which managed systems handles other managed systems functionalities for subscription service provisioning.

Regarding Claim 29,

Seymour taught a Network Element where a service is provisioned to subscribers of a communication network, the Network Element suitable for being used as a Managed Entity and supporting a Subscription Management Generic Interface that includes a SuM-GI Data Model, the Network Element comprising:

at least one Protocol Adapter for communicating with a particular protocol technology used by a Management Entity to send provisioning orders (Col. 4, Lines 16~34, Fig.2);

Seymour did not explicitly teach a SuM-GI Agent for receiving provisioning orders and a Mapping Module for mapping received instances.

However, Wilson taught a management system comprising a manager that manipulates the managed objects via an agent in the managed system. The managed system includes mapping between the managed objects and resources (Pg 5, Par. [0060], [0061]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the management system of Seymour's with Wilson's system to allow a SuM-GI Agent for receiving provisioning orders and a Mapping Module for mapping received instances. The modification would allow the managing system not be aware of which managed systems handles which managed systems or which managed system functionality.

Regarding Claim 41,

Seymour taught the Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) includes a SuM-GI Operation set intended to act on the SuM-GI Data Model and comprising any Operations, or combinations thereof, selected from groups of operations that include:

creating, modifying, removing and getting Subscriber (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);

creating, modifying, removing and getting User (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);

creating, modifying, removing and getting Provided Service (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);
creating, modifying, removing and getting Subscription (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);
adding, removing and getting User to or from a given Subscription (Col. 5, Lines 9~43); and

setting and getting User Service Preferences for a user under a given Subscription (Col. 5, Lines 9~43).

Regarding Claim 42,
Seymour taught substantially all the limitations of claim 43, however failed to specifically teach SubscriptionFunction and ServiceProviderFunction object classes inherit from a Managed Object Class (ManagedElement) representing telecommunication equipment or network element related functions.

Wilson taught a Network element includes a mediating functionality which provides management functionalities to one or more network elements and a number of network element functions (Pg. 5, Par. [0063], [0065]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, to combine, Seymour's management system with Wilson's to provide specific object classes inherit from a Managed Object Class representing telecommunication equipment or network element related functions. The combination would allow the managing system to provide management functionality to groups of similar network element(s).

Regarding Claim 43,
Seymour taught the Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) includes a SuM-GI Operation set intended to act on the SuM-GI Data Model and

comprising any Operations, or combinations thereof, selected from groups of operations that include:

creating, modifying, removing and getting Subscriber (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);

creating, modifying, removing and getting User (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);

creating, modifying, removing and getting Provided Service (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);

creating, modifying, removing and getting Subscription (Col. 5, Lines 9~43);

adding, removing and getting User to or from a given Subscription (Col. 5, Lines 9~43); and

setting and getting User Service Preferences for a user under a given Subscription (Col. 5, Lines 9~43).

Regarding Claim 44,

Seymour taught substantially all the limitations of claim 43, however failed to specifically teach both SubscriptionFunction and ServiceProviderFunction object classes inherit from a Managed Object Class (ManagedElement) representing telecommunication equipment or network element related functions.

Wilson taught a Network element includes a mediating functionality which provides management functionalities to one or more network elements and a number of network element functions (Pg. 5, Par. [0063], [0065]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, to combine, Seymour's management system with Wilson's to provide specific object classes inherit from a Managed Object Class representing telecommunication equipment or network element related functions. The

combination would allow the managing system to provide management functionality to groups of similar network element(s).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seymour (U.S Patent# 5,579,384) and Wilson (PGPub: 2002/0029298) in further view of J.C-K. Lee et al. hereinafter Lee (Service Subscription Information Management in a TINA Environment using Object-Oriented Middleware).

Regarding Claims 28 and 30,

Seymour and Wilson both taught substantially all the limitations of claim 27, however failed to specifically teach a Sum-GI Data Model further comprises any Managed Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes: Subscription object class, intended for modeling the agreement or contract established between a subscriber and a service provider and arranged for containing all the information related with the subscription; Subscriber object class, intended for identifying a subscriber holding a subscription with a service provider for a given service and arranged for registering a number of users allowed to use said given service; ProvidedService object class, intended for modeling a service provider inventory of offered services and arranged for maintaining applicable capabilities of said offered services; User object class, intended for identifying a user associated to a given subscriber and arranged for customizing particular user preferences for a given service; UserServicePreferences object class, intended for allowing a number of users

associated with a subscriber to have particular service preferences and arranged for containing different service capabilities enabled for each user.

However, Lee taught a Service subscription management system which included an information model formed by objects that represents subscription data (Pg. 122, Section B, Table 2.2). Furthermore, since the claims reciting the limitations of "wherein the SuM-GI Data Model comprises any Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes..." indicates intended use, any language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation. Along as Lee taught information objects are used to form a subscription model would therefore, meet the limitation of the claims.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, to combine, Lee's subscription model to Seymour's and Wilson's management system to both provide the management system be a distributed, flexible and scalable architecture/application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilson (PGPub: 2002/0029298) in view of J.C-K. Lee et al. hereinafter Lee (Service Subscription Information Management in a TINA Environment using Object-Oriented Middleware).

Regarding Claim 35,

Wilson taught substantially all the limitations of claim 31 however, failed to explicitly teach the Subscription Management Generic Interface (SuM-GI) includes a SuM-GI Data Model further comprising any Managed Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes:

Subscription object class, intended for modeling the agreement or contract established between a subscriber and a service provider and arranged for containing all the information related with the subscription; Subscriber object class, intended for identifying a subscriber holding a subscription with a service provider for a given service and arranged for registering a number of users allowed to use said given service; ProvidedService object class, intended for modeling a service provider inventory of offered services and arranged for maintaining applicable capabilities of said offered services; User object class, intended for identifying a user associated to a given subscriber and arranged for customizing particular user preferences for a given service; and UserServicePreferences object class, intended for allowing a number of users associated with a subscriber to have particular service preferences and arranged for containing different service capabilities enabled for each user.

However, Lee taught a Service subscription management system which included an information model formed by objects that represents subscription data (Pg. 122, Section B, Table 2.2). Furthermore, since the claims reciting the limitations of "wherein the SuM-GI Data Model comprises any Object Class, or combinations thereof, selected from a group of Object Classes that includes..." indicates intended use, any language

that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation. Along as Lee taught information objects are used to form a subscription model would therefore, meet the limitation of the claims.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, to combine, Lee's subscription model to Wilson's management system to both provide the management system be a distributed, flexible and scalable architecture/application.

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

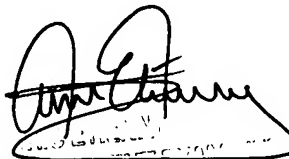
In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hee Soo Kim whose telephone number is (571) 270-3229. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8:00AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HSK
1/18/07



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SUPERVISOR
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